DES MOINES' NEW PROMINENT

How General Tuttle is Thought of in His Iowa Home.

AN OLD WAR HORSE'S HEALTH.

John A. Kasson Growing Physically Feeble But Still Mentally Strong-Iowa's Coal Output-A Twin Brother Mistake.

General Tuttle at Home.

DES MOINES, Ia., June 26 .- | Special to the BEE.]-The customary inquiry that greets a Des Moines man when introduced away from home nowadays is, "So you're from Des Moines; well, do you know General Tuttle?" With all due respect to Des Moines there are doubtless thousands of people who have had it first directed to their notice as being the home of General Tuttle. The general is the best advertised man in the country just now. and all sections, climates and classes have heard of him. His name is as familiar in New Orleans as Philadelphia, and as well known there as in Chicago, or any city nearer home. His personalty stands for an idea, in this case the lowa idea in point of time, namely that the Grand Army of the Republic is not to be a party to any schemes for mending Mr. Cleveland's political fortunes, or for that matter to be used for any partisan purposes. While General Tuttle is so much tanked about, the subject of so much comment moved along in a modest and quiet way. General Tuttle is over six feet tall, strong and well built frame, slightly bowed with the burden of about sixty years. He has a large, well-set head, with full gray beard, closely trimmed, making him look in the face a little like General Grant. He has Grant's retiring disposition, and he is a man of very few words. Firmness and decision are stamped all over his countenance, and when once he drives his stakes, he stays right there. In speech he is slow and hesitating, but when thoroughly roused his words slip out with great fluency, and they are apt to be punctuated with some very emphatic expressions. General Tuttle lives in a large, imposing looking house on Sixth and Chestnuts streets, and is held in great esteem by his old comrades of this city. He is president of the board of trustees of the soldiers' home, and spends much of his time at Marshaltown superintending the construction of the building there. Such is the man whose for an idea, in this case the lowa idea in shalltown superintending the construction of the building there. Such is the man whose name is talked about from the Atlantic to the

RASSON GROWING FEEBLE.

"There is a man who would measure up to the stature of a reat United States senator and represent Iowa in the senate in the ablest manner." The remark was made by a veteran politician as he pointed to Hon. John A. Kasson, who has recently returned home to this city from an extended visit east. This was not the only observation of the kind that has been made, for despite Mr. Kasson's feeble health and advancing age, there are many people who would like to see him in active politics again. He has been spending some time in the mountains of Virginia, and he says he is much better than when he went away last fall, but he is far from being a well man. His voice is weak and his nerves are unsteady, but he is KASSON GROWING FEEBLE. and his nerves are unsteady, but he is still the peerless orator of the state. His little speech a few nights ago, protesting against the return of the rebel flags, was a reminder of the graceful yet stirring oratory that has delighted the people of Iowa for nearly thirty years. He has had a remarkable career in public life. It bezan with his appointment as first assistant postmaster general by Lincoln. It has included several years service in congress a terms of the process. years service in congress, a term as minister to Austria and later as minister to Germany. For polished, elegant diction, and felicitous expression, he has no equal in lowa, and few the United States. He is still the most popular public speaker, and his name can always fill the largest hall. But he is getting along in years, and his health is very much broken and it is doubtful if he ever enters public life again. Still it is true as suggested, that were he in the United States senate, he would give Iowa a representative who could stand comparison with any in the union. COAL OUTPUT FALLING OFF.

Those interested in coal mining are trying to find an explanation for the marked falling off in the output from three of the principal counties in the coal belt. In Polk county (in which Des Moines is situated) the number of tons mined has fallen from 619,921 in 1884 to 337,964 in 1886. In Boone county the output has fallen from 473,073 in 1884 to 294,970 in 1886. In Webster county the largest output was in 1883, when it was 248,560 tons, while last year it was but 197,777 tons. This falling off in these three important counties is probably due to local causes that have influenced the trade, for in the other counties of the coal belt the output is greater than ever, showing that there is no danger of the extinction of Iowa's great coal product for some time to

come.

A CHANCE FOR A NOVEL.

The warden of the Anamosa penitentiary has been to see the governor and lay before him a singular case under his charge. A prisoner is now confined there on a charge of bigamy, but he claims that the crime was committed by a twin brother, who is free while the innocent one is behind the bars. As twins he says that they resembled each other so closely that the officers mixed them up and arrested, and the court tried the wrong fellow. That at least is his story. A number of letters have been written to the warden from parties who plead for the twin, as they say, who is unlawfully confined, and cendemn the heartlessness of the other twin who has escaped. Some letters purporting to be from the missing brother were also received at the penitentiary, but experts say ceived at the penitentiary, but experts say they are all in the same handwriting, and after considering the case the governor has concluded that the fellow who is already in prison can serve a while longer, unless he can produce better evidence that he is not himself but the other fellow.

himself but the other fellow.

THE STATE UNIVERSITY CHANGE.

The action of the board of regents of the state university in removing three of the older members of the faculty, has created a little commotion, but those who are familiar with the needs of the school say that it was the right thing to do, and should have been done some time ago. The truth seems to be, that there has long been need of new blood in the faculty, and the election of a new president gave an opportunity to reorganize president gave an opportunity to reorganize the teaching force. Like in so many state institutions there were cliques and factions among the professors, and a bad feeling, when there should have been harmony. Prof. Fellows, one of the teachers removed, has been somewhat active in making prohibition speeches and enforc-ing the prohibitory law, and he is said to claim that the regents are punishing him for that. But that excuse will hardly do in a prohibition state like lowa. The probability is that after twenty years' service in the school, he had failed to keep up with the times, and so has to give way to a man who will. Iowa has been unfortunate in these factional lights in its state schools, but it is to be hoped that with the present reorganiza-tion of the university faculty, and the infus-ion of new blood, under new management, further trouble may be avoided.

A DASTARD'S DEED.

An Attempt to Burn a Crowded Hotel

at Columbus. COLUMBUS, Neb., June 26 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE. |- A most dastardly and fiendish attempt was made this morning to burn the Clother house, the fire being set on the arst floor. The night clerk went to No. 8, it being the only room in the hotel that was unoccupied, for the purpose of sleeping, and found a large section of the carpet burned through to the floor. The contents of the lamp had been spread on the carpet, and whoever had made the attempt to fire the building had closed the door after them. the building had closed the door after them, so the fire, having no draft and the carpet being wool, died out as soon as the oil had burned. A fire had also been set in the cellar by pouring coal oil on some cakes that were on a shelf and igniting some paner that also went out, and thus saved the hotel from a sad calamity, as it was full of people. Suspicion points to a young man that has had some trouble with the hired girls in the hotel. A warrant has been sworn out for his arrest. Much indignation is expressed

by the citizens and if the evidence now pointing to the suspected man should strengthen, he will fare badly.

A Mystery of the Big Papio. PAPILLON, Neb., June 26,- Special Telegram to the BEE. - Early this morning the dead body of a man was found on the banks of the Big Papio, on the Dr. Chase farm, about four miles east of this place, and was partially buried in the mud and slum and decayed past all recognition. At the time of his death he had worn a blue flannel shirt, a canvas coat and pants, and was evidently a canvas coat and pants, and was evidently a hunter. It is thought that he might have failen through the snow and ice some time last winter. A jury was summoned, but developed nothing, the only paper found being a surveyor's plat, but so badly defaced that it gave no light upon the unfortunate's death. The flesh was deceyed and dropping from the bones. The jury returned a verdict that deceased had met his death by some unknown cause and ordered the remains buried tonight.

CONSTERNATION IN CAMP.

Sparks' Wyoming Land Order Creates Quite a Stir. Cheyenne, Wyo., June 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-News received by the Associated press last night to the effect that Commissioner Sparks was about to return to the Cheyenne land office for cancellation fifty-five sections of Wyoming desert land causes considerable excitement here among stockmen and land owners. The parties interested in the land proposed to be thrown open to the public are principally New York and Boston capitalists associated in the Goshen Hole Irrigating company and the Union Cattle company. Thomas Sturgls, secretary of the Wyoming Stock Growers' association, is the president of the Union Cattle company and a stockholder of the Goshen Hole Irrigating company. He denies with great emphasis the truth of the statements contained in the reports of Special Agents Fry and Bowers, the cancellations being based by Commissioner Sparks on those reports. Mr. Sturgis says that work on the ports. Mr. Sturgis says that work on the ditches to reclaim this land was begun in 1883, and has been continued ever since except in midwinter, when it was impossible to work. At the present time there are forty double teams at work, and that during the past four years over \$250,000 has been spent to reclaim the filed on land; that at the present time 6,000 to 8,000 tons of hay are raised annually on portions of the land thus reclaimed; that several hundred acres of alfalfa are growing up on lands upon which Agent nually on portions of the land thus reclaimed; that several hundred acres of alfalfa are growing up on lands upon which Agent Fry reports that the ditches were not constructed to carry water. The right to take up desert land not being confined to citizens of the territory, but being open to residents of any portion of the country, makes the desert claim of the "foreign" entrymen a legal one, and Mr. Sturgis characterizes as false the report of Special Agent Bowers that the "foreign" entrymen were induced by Sturgis to make their filings. He also states that before the project of reclaiming this immense tract of land was entered into the matter in all its bearings, including the "foreign" entryman portion of it, was laid before the late secretary of the interior, and received his full approval. With these facts kept in view Mr. Sturgis concludes that the persistent effort of the department to conceal these entries while other claims on which a much less amount has been expended and much less work done are allowed to pass, must be regarded as a personal and political persecution of himself and his company. The present action of the department is not final, the entryman having another hearing at the Cheyenne land office to show cause why their claims shall not be cancelled. It they lose here they can appeal to the secretary of the interior for a final decision. The lands in question, aggregating over \$5.000 acres, are among the linest grazing lands in Wyoming, and if fully reclaimed by irrigation would make some of the richest farmling territory of the west. the richest farming territory of the west,

THE PANAMA CANAL.

A Discouraging View Taken of De Les

seps' Great Project.
CHICAGO, June 26.—[Special Telegram to the BEE]-W. J. Gillespie, a native of Chicago for the last two years, and who has worked in a responsible position on the Panama canal, got here from Panama yesterday. He is in the employ of an American Dredging company which is working on the canal. "There are from 12,000 to 14,000 men altogether at work on the canal at present," said Mr. Gillespie to-day, but if the canal company does not soon get another loan the work cannot go on much longer. There has been the grossest mismanagement in every direction. Parts of the canal that have been excavated have been allowed to fill up with clay washed down by the rivers, so that much of the work has had to be done twice. Immense quantities of useless machinery, made principally in Belgium, are strewed all along the route, lying idle and rusting. In some places the line of the canal has been changed after being cut, so that new cutting had to be made to fill in the old one. There is such mismanagement in every direction and such a general slipshod way of carrying on business that if they had all the money they wanted 1 don't believe they could have the canal finished for ten years yet. What is needed to push it through is to put it into the hands of a few American contractors. If this had been done at the beginning the canal would have been convoleted with the wence already expended. completed with the money already expended. If the company would let the contracts—not for excavating so many thousand or hundred thousand cubic meters but for completing so thousand cubic meters but for completing so many miles of canal—then the work would be done. Of course as it is the contractor doesn't care. He is paid for excavating so many hundred thousand feet and it is no concern of his if it bils in as soon as he is through. In a seventeen-mile space 1 have been working on the Charres river which crosses the canal in seven piaces. In some parts of the canal the water is running eight knots an hour. The river washes down the mountains and is constantly filling up the canal, so that some of the places where we excavated a full depth of twenty-eight feet are now only ten or twelve feet eight feet are now only ten or twelve feet deep, having filled up again. Some work has been done toward a deviation of the Chagres river, the intention being to have the river river, the intention being to have the river run to the sea by a new channel north of the line of the canal. If the managers had had any sense, they would have deviated the river first and cut the canal afterwards." Mr. Gillespie seemed to think it possible, even probable, that the whole project would be allowed to drop so far as the present generation is concerned. He thinks if the Nicaragua canal project is fairly started and put in the hands of enterprising American contractors, with the experience of the Panama project before them, and knowing what to do and what to buy, they will be able to complete the new canal easily within five years, or before the Panama canal can be three-quarters finished. This would kill the Panama business completely.

Henry George's Anti-Poverty Society. NEW YORK, June 26 .- At to-night's meeting of the anti-poverty society reference to McGlynn's coming excommunication caused the large audience to shout "We will stand by him." The speaker asserted that the punishment was caused by Joseph J. O'Donohue. The mention of Archbishop Corrigan's name brought forth a storm of hisses. Henry George in a speech likened Pope Leo and Cardinal Simeoni to an organ grinder and his monkey.

Murdered Their Keeper and Escaped. SPRINGFIELD, Mo., June 26 .- C. R. Carter, Fom M. Killon and three other prisoners killed the deputy sheriff and escaped from filled the deplity sheriff and escaped from jail at Mount Vernon yesterday. Carter was to be hanged next Friday for the murder of Robert Crockett, and Killon was awaiting trial for complicity in the same crime. Carter and Killon were saloonkeeper and druggist respectively, and Crockett had reported them for violation of Equor laws.

General Speed's Funeral. LOUISVII.LE, June 26.—The funeral of General James Speed took place this afternoon. The services were private.

A BIG CHICAGO BLAZE. Fire at the Union Stock Yards Re

sults in Heavy Loss. Chicago, June 26.—A million and a quarter dollars went up in smoke at the Union Stock yards to-day. Early this morning an employe of the Chicago Packing and Provision comyany discovered fire in the tank room. In a few minutes one of the tanks exploded, scattering burning lard over the adjacent buildings and a dozen fires were soon competing with each other in the de struction of the immense establishment. The fire was not put out till this evening, fourteen and a half hours after its start, and fourteen and a half hours after its start, and a five acre oven will remain on the premises red hot for a couple of days yet. In this territory were the four large buildings of the backing company. The main building was 359 by 475 feet. This, with the exception of the curing room, which was saved with its contents—19,000,000 pounds of short ribs, in a damazed condition—is a total loss. On the east side of the main building was the warehouse, four stories and basement, and containing 17,000 barrels of mess pork belonging to Armour. The building and most of the pork was totally destroyed. Between 600 and 700 hogs were also cremated, Back of the main building was the fertilizing factory, 109 feet square, and the engine house, 50 by 65 feet, both of which structures were completely destroyed.

were completely destroyed.

The fact that no wind was blowing was probably the only circumstance that saved the entire stock yards from destruction. Before the fire department could respond to the first alarm the flames had gained a headway that no amount of water could reduce. fore the fire department could respond to the first alarm the flames had gained a headway that no amount of water could reduce. Twenty-six engines and every reservoir in the yards were soon brought into play. All of the firemen and bundreds of stock yards employes' efforts were bent toward keeping the conflagration confined to the works of the Chicago company. About this time more tanks exploded and a heavy beam went smashing into a freight car where several firemen were stationed, breaking Pipeman Baker's ankle and knocking Lieutenant Elliott unconscious. Soon afterwards the walls of the warehouse fell to the ground, disclosing great heaps of mess pork, which 200 or 300 of Armour's men went to work removing as best they could. After the flames had consumed most of the woodwork of the buildings the fire still held sway in the great mounds of burning meat. The suffocating fumes from this and the blinding hot dust from the falling walls of brick made the task of the firemen a terrible one, and many of them were well nigh overcome.

The most exciting scene of the day was presented when the men were attempting to drive out live hogs in the upper stories. Below were scores of workmen rolling out barrels of pork. Down on the crowd pell mell leaped dozens of hogs maddened by burns, jumping through hatchways. The workmen below were compelled to fice for their lives. In the afternoon when a number of firemen were trying to save the short ribs in the curing room a division wall fell,

ber of firemen were trying to save the short ribs in the curing room a division wail fell, injuring Thomas Murphy so severely that he died a few bours later. Five other firemen received severe wounds, Armour values his pork at \$360,000, but thinks the salvage and nsurance will make him even. The of the Chicago company was valued at \$300,000, and stock at \$700,000. About half of the 2,000 employes will be thrown out of work.

SECRETARY LAMAR,

Interesting Episode in the Life of the

Head of the Interior. NE V YORK, June 26 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says: It seems to be taken for granted by nearly everybody that Secretary Lamar is to be appointed to the vacancy caused by the death of Associate Justice Woods, despite the fact that Secretary Fair-Woods, despite the fact that Secretary Fairchild yesterday expressed the opinion that
the cabinet will remain intact until the end
of Mr. Cleveland's administration. In nearly
all the newspaper comment which favor the
appointment of Lamar mubh space is given
to emphatic praise of his "judicial temperament,"his "conservative habit of thought,"his
"freedom from ebuilitions of passion." Some
passages of Colonel Lamar's life evidently
have been forgotten. The dispatch then recalls from the report of the congressional
committees the story of Lamar's brutal assault, without sufficient provocation, upon sault, without sufficient provocation, upon the marshal of the United States district court in Mississippi in June, 1871. For this assault Lamar was disbarred, but was reassault Lamar was disbarred, but was readmitted to practice on apologizing in open
court to the marshal and judge. When quiet
had been restored after the disgraceful assault referred to, Lamar, addressing
the court, although not of counsel in the kuklux trials then
going on, said: "This has, perhaps,
been a disgraceful affair on my part here in
this court, but I want it understood here
distinctly, now and forever, that while you
are here shackling the freedom of these peo-

are here shackling the freedom of these peo are here shackling the freedom of these peo-ple, you, sitting upon that bench, with your minions cannot for one moment suppress my voice when it is raised in behalf of liberty and justice.—Sir, before 1 will close my mouth or have it closed by your hirelings, you will send me to jail. You may fine me if you will, but understand, you and all the rest, that you cannot for one moment shackle the freedom of this body of mine, nor stifle my voice." my voice.

THE MAXWELL GRANT.

Matters Assuming a Serious Aspect in New Mexico. RATON, N. M., June 26 .- | Special Teleram to the BEE.]—There is trouble among the settlers on the Maxwell land grant in the northern part of the territory and the bitter feeling toward its claimants is growing stronger daily. Threats are heard on every hand and several rows have occurred. The

following is a copy of the call which has been issued for a meeting at this place August 1. It needs no comment:

Shoulder arms, forward march. Settlers, the so-called Maxwell grant is public domain. It was thrown open to settlement and entry as public land in 1874 by he final august of the settlement and entry as public land in 1874 by he final august of the settlement and entry as public land in 1874 by he final august of the settlement and entry as public land in 1874 by he final august of the settlement and entry as public land in 1874 by he final august of the settlement and the settlement thoritative judgment of the secretary of the interior. This final judgment, settlers, has never been reversed. For several years it has been treated with contempt by speculators and corrupt officials, but it has never been reversed. Commissioner Williamson, after the secretary had pronounced the judgment. after the secretary had pronounced the judgment of the land department final could not reverse that judgment. The supreme court did not dare to say in its printed decisions, although the matter was brought to its attention, that Commis-sioner Williamson could arbitrarily reverse the final decision of the secretary of reverse the final decision of the secretary of the interior. The nine supreme court cor-ruptionists dodged that point in the interest of the public land thieves. In pretending to arbitrarily reverse the final and vested judg-ment of the secretary of the interior, Com-missioner Williamson committed an infa-mous crime in the interest of these high-toned public land thieves.

S. B. Ecking.

Settlers, you are now asked to submit to this outrageous crime. Don't you do it. Only contemptible cowards would tamely submit to be knocked off from public land by an official gang of public land thieves. Settlers, you are not cowards. You obeyed our summons once; obey it again. Come to Raton in force by the first day of next August and if we cannot in mass meeting assembled without a rumpus get the attention of the nation to the crime committed by Williamson in arbitrarily surveying public land in the Maxwell grant, then by all means, let us have a rumpus.

Signed.] COMMITTEE OF THE SETTLERS. Anarchists Badly Treated.

NEW YORK, June 26 .- The World says: "Anarchist Johann Most has received a leter from Louis Lingg, one of the condemned Chicago anarchists, complaining that the attendants at the Cook county jail treat him and his six comrades 'like slaves, not show-ing us the least kindness.' Lingg predicts a great uprising in case the sentence of hang ing is carried out."

At a secret meeting of the American sec-tion of the socialistic labor party to-day it was resolved to reorganize that body. A res-olution was passed favoring the holding of a national convention at Buffalo September 17. Apaches Driven Back.

Benson, Ariz., June 26 .- The latest re-

ports from the Apache Indians is that eleven

of them have been driven back to the reser-

CLOSE OF THE 'CYCLE TOURNEY

A Great Day, Big Crowd, and Much Ehthusiasm.

A VERY SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

The Last Day Characterized By Large Attendance, Some Excellent Work and Great Deal of Enthusiasm.

If the first day of the bicycle tournament, was a success, the second and closing day

was a triumph. At a low estimate 1,200 people were in at tendance, a great portion of them being ladies. The south wing of the grand stand was comfortably filled, while the bleaching boards were packed, and hundreds of carriages and buggies lined the course, making the scene picturesque and beautiful, indeed, While the crowd was extremely enthusiastic and demonstrative, the best of order was maintained and there was not a single untoward happening to mar the perfect pleasure and harmony of the occasion.

The Musical Union band was throughout the afternoon was in consonance with the sentiments of the vast crowd, the delightful strains as they filled the summer air, enhancing exceedingly the stirring events of the cindered path.

The weather, with an unflecked sky and simoonish winds, was a trifle creamatory, and yet the physical discomfort that arose from this source, was but little heeded in the uninterrupted excitement of the afternoon. Messrs. H. E. Charles, of New York, and S. G. V. Griswold, of the BEE, were again chosen judges, with Messrs. J. F. Allard, F. N. Clarke and Perry Badallette as scorers and timers and Harry Currie pistol firer. Amidst the plaudits of the expectant crowds, the first event on the afternoon's card, the 3:30 class, amateur, three mile dash, was called.

The starters were Ed. Lytle, George J. The weather, with an unflecked sky and

crowds, the first event on the afternoon's card, the 3:30 class, amateur, three mile dash, was called.

The starters were Ed. Lytle, George J. Kosters, Diehl Wurtz. John Reirton and W. E. Magner, Omaha, and M. A. Sailor and J. R. Stockdale, Minneapolis.

At the crack of the pistol they secured a good send off, but quickly conglomerated into a dangerous bunch, which necessitated moderate speed until they became disentangled. Lytle was the first to puil clear, and he set a rattling pace, closely followed by Kosters and Wurtz. For three laps, with the others trailing, these positions were maintained, but on the fourth Kosters drove ahead, hotly pressed by plucky little Wurtz. They were all bowling along at a tremendous gait during the sixth lap, when, in rounding the second turn, Kosters got into a rut and his snowy-clad form described a parabola as he left his saddle and went over head first into the dust. Assistance quickly reached him and he was gently lifted over on the grass, where he lay a moment in a semi-unconscious condition. A goblet of ice water, however, acted as an effective restorative, and but little injured he came into the stand. In the meentime the other contestants had bent to their work with increased determination, and the finish was close and exciting, Stockdale crossing the chalk-line a winner in 11:56; with Wurtz second, 12:00, and Lytle third, 12:01 2-5.

Arter an inspiriting interlude from the band the second event, the first trial of the half-mile professional foot race was announced, with F. J. Brezee, of Omaha, in black trunks and buff gaiters, and D. E. Fletcher, of Boston, in crimson trunks and Sneffild shoes, at the scratch.

Brezee was an easy winner in 2:16.

For the second trial George Kendall, of Omaha, and L. H. Squires, of St. Louis, came up. Kendall, who looks a sprinter all over, in red trunks and running gaiters, and Squires white, with emerald sash and buckskin mottes.

Kendall led to the score by fully twenty-five yards the dash being devoid of spirit or

skin mottes.

Kendall led to the score by fully twenty

ive yards, the dash being devoid of spirit or The last trial heat brought forward Fred Cunningham, of Omaha, in sable trunks and running shoes, and W. A. Gregg, in red and

white trunks and gaiters.

This was the dandy trial of the trio, both sprinters leaping away like frightened bucks at the crack of the pistol, and during the entire half, at no stage, did more than a yard separate them. The finish was a touch strug-gle, Cunningham besting his varigated riva-in 2:28 2-8. While this was the poorest time,

it was the most interesting trial, owing to the uncertainty of the outcome.

The final trial brought to the scratch the winners of the three trials, Brezee, Kendall and Cunningham, and the resolute look that overcast each visage, and the firm, way in which the teeth were set at the scratch, told that the tree way.

that there was no thought of hippodrome working within their fertile brains. It was for blood and one hundred dollars. With an even start, the three racers made the first two laps with but a few feet between them, and in rounding into the home stretch the burst of speed was electrifying. Kendall and Cunningham, neck and neck, quickly pocketed Brezee, and in this way they ran against the string, their bodies all touching, but Kendall a shade in front. Time—Kendall 2:22, Cunningham 2:22¾ and Brezee 2:28.

The fifth event was the 3:00 class, amateur, five—mile dash with F. A Savaga of Mura.

The fifth event was the 3:00 class, amateur, five-mile dash, with E. A. Savage, of Minneapolis, and Charles Peabody, Robert Smith and W. Dukes as the riders.

This, also, was an event of more than ordinary excitement, and a continuous cheer resounded throughout the amphiliteater from the opening to the finish. Savage, who is as sinewy and muscular as a professional athlete, cut the pace, making the first mile in 3:05, with both Peabody and Smith on his small wheel. From this on, these three alternated in taking first position, but turning into the home stretch, and with the goal in signt, Peabody had the bulge, with Savage fairly on fop of him, and Smith laboring hard but a pace behind. Amidst a vociferous outburst from the enthusiastic audience Peabody crossed the line in 16:40%; Savage 16:40% and Smith 16:50.

Following this splendid exhibition of amateur byking, came the first heat of the amateur quarter-mile foot race, with Ed Wash-

teur quarter-mile foot race, with Ed Wash-burn, J. J. Gromme, J. S. Mitchell, P. J. Kirby and Elmer Kane, of Omaha, snorting and pawing at the scratch. J. A. McCrary had also entered, but was protested, on the grounds of his having participated in pro-fessional races, and the judges sent him to fessional races, and the judges sent him to the dressing room.

This heat was well run, every inch being

the dressing room.

This heat was well run, every inch being bitterly and stubbornly battled for, Mitchell winning, 58; Gromme second, 59, and Kirby third, 594.

The second heat was taken by Washburn, 58, and the third and race in 1:0214. Kirby and Gromme ran off a tie for second place, Kirby winning, which left Gromme third.

The next event was a one mile dash, for boys, with Ross Folger and W. L. Pixley as the starters, Folger allowing Pixley 100 yards handleap. The shoe, however, should have been on the other foot, and Folger should have reaped the benefit of the allowance, as the Pixley kid evinced all the points of superiority before five hundred yards had been traversed. In fact Folger quit; but Pixley continued right ahead as if there were a band of Apaches at his heels, and done up the mile in the rattling good time of 3:30.

Succeeding this was the one brilliant feature of the day's card, the professional ten mile dash, with Wilbur F. Knapp, of Denver; Ed. Bullock, of Blair; S. G. Whittaker, of Chicago, and John S. Prince, of Omaha, to go.

There was a buzz on the announcement of this event, and everyone was on the tip-toe.

There was a buzz on the announcement of this event, and everyone was on the tip-toe

this event, and everyone was on the tip-toe of excitement.

The four professionals, all of them redoubtable looking specimens, of the physical man, drew up in line, and at the crack of the gun, off they went amidst a resounding "Hey! Hey! Hey!" from the grand stand and the open seats.

It was a beautiful race, revivifying in the extreme, and kept the crowds on a strain from the first revolution of the wheels until the riders leaped from them at the close. Knapp had cut out the pace, but his sand was soon sifted, and the struggle narrowed down to a fierce one between Prince and the representative from the windy city. Now Prince led, now Whittaker, then Prince again, only to be passed by Whittaker, and it was obvious to all that both men were in for the stuff, and that their very best efforts were being called into requisition. It was a charming sight, the blue and the white of the

Omaha champion, and the sheeny black of the Chicagoan, shifting like the lights and shades of a kaleidoscope, in their numerous spurts and almost superhuman flights of speed. On the last lap, with both men skimming along like swallows on the wing, Prince strong and graceful, Whittaker with his nose to the tire, the excitement culminated into a very pitch of frenzy, and the enthusiastic huzzahs of encouragement and stimulation rang loud and long. Whittaker controlled a slight lead in rounding for the close, but Prince was riding upon him in splendid form, and with threatening mien, when suddenly, as both steeds were whirling along at a dizzy pace. Prince unluckily slipped his pedal, and to the disappointment of the multitude, quickly dropped to the rear, leaving Whittaker an easy winner, in 34:3214.

34:3214.

The audience here swarmed out upon the field and gathered in admiring, but jost-ling and perspiring crowds about the two heroes of the wheel, and it required a vast amount of chinning and an expenditure of much time, before they could be driven from the track and field, in order to permit of the design again.

the track and field, in order to permit of the closing event of the day.

This was the 3:15 class, amateur, three mile dash, with Bob Smith and William Dukes, of Omaha, and E. A. Savage, of Minneapolis, to

score.

After a spirited struggle Smith came in first, but, as horsemen put it, by a nose the best of Savage, who made a game light, only succumbing to the victor's superior staying powers. Smith's time was 10:162-5; Savage's, 10:163-5.

10:16:3-5.
Well pleased with the afternoon's sport, the audience now dispersed, and Omala's very profitable and successful cycling tourney merged into history. The management, Messrs, Prince & Hardin, are deserving of more than passing notice for the admirable manner in which the whole affair was conducted.

An Elegant Spread. The Omaha Wheel Club never does anything by halves, as was exemplified last evening at the close of the byking tourney, in an elegant collation spread in the ordinary at the Millard, and to which the visiting wheelmen were gracefully seated. The meats and viands, the fruits, and the extra friils and embroideries were all of that pronounced delectable order for which the Millard is so deservedly popular. Seated round these sumptuous tailes were Messrs, Stillman G.Whittaker of Chicago, W.F.Knapp of Denver, H. E. Charles of New York, M. A. Sailor, J. R. Stockdale and E. A. Savage of Minneapolis, J. K. and T. H. Pollack, J. E. Johnson, T. M. and S. Patterson of Plattsmouth, E. C. Shepherd, H. W. Patterson, J. N. Parsons, Lon Zurmuenlen, H. L. Stacey, N. E. Foster, Perry Badolett, C. E. Parsons, Council Bluffs; J. S. Dean, Missouri Valley, Ia. and Ed. Kaligren, Biair, in addition to the members of the entertaining club and Mr. John S. Prince and a guest from the Bee. It was an elegant affair, and the boys lingered lovingly "over the wainuts and the wine." in an elegant collation spread in the ordinary lovingly "over the wainuts and the wine," and the good things that were said would fill a book as big as Grant's Memoirs, and the good things that were eaten would fill a

Denver Loses a Game to Lincoln. DENVER, June 26,- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The Denvers lost a game to the Lincolns to-day by errors of Phillips, Mc-Sorley and O'Neill, and her very poor infielding. Lettenburg pitched a good game, being hit hard in only one inning. He was fairly supported by Dallas up to the fourth inning, when a broken finger compelled him to retire for O'Nelli. O'Nelli seems to be suffering from a moderate sized dose of "big head," and is not playing as good a game as he has

Dolan, Hart, Silch, Beckley, Shaeffer. Home runs—Dolan, Rowe, Hoover, Silch. Double plays—Herr to Rowe to Beckley: Phillips to McSorley to Snith; Beckley to Rowe, Bases on balls—Lettenburg 2, Hart 5. Hit by pitcher—Hart. Passed balls—Dallas 2, Dolan 1, O'Neill 2. Struck out—Lettenburg 1, Hart 4. Left on bases—Denver 7, Lincoln 5, Wild pitches—Hart 1, Batteries—Denver; Lettenburg and Dallas and O'Neil. Lincoln: Hart and Dolan. Umpire—Sproat. Hart and Dolan. Umpire-Sproat.

Leavenworth Almost Shut Out. KANSAS CITY, June 26 .- [Special Telegram to the Beg. !- The most exciting game and by far the best played on the Kansas City grounds this year occurred to-day between the Cowboys and the Leavenworth team, the latter narrowly escaping a shut-out, their only run being scored in the ninth inning. The fielding on both sides was very sharp, Kansas City having three errors and Leavenworth two. Whittaker, who pitched for the visitors, was hit very hard for thirty-two

Genoa Beaten by Columbia COLUMBUS, Neb., June 26 .- | Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-A game of base ball was witnessed to-day by 500 persons at Athletic

park, the contestants being Genoa against the Columbus Monaws, the Columbus nine scoring eleven runs to Genoa's five. Considerable interest was taken in the game, which was well played, and much money changed hands on the result. The American Association. CINCINNATI, June 26.—The game between he Cincinnati and Louisville teams resulted as follows:

Suited as follows:

Cincinnati....., 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—3

Louisville...... 0 2 0 6 0 0 4 1 x—7

Base hits—Cincinnati, 9: Louisville, 10.

Errors—Cincinnati, 7: Louisville, 3. Pitchers—Smith and Itamsey. Umpire—Hurley.

New York, June 26.—The game between the Brooklyns and Athletics to-day resulted as follows: as follows: Brooklyn2 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0-5 Athletic1 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 1 Base hits—Brooklyn, 10: Athletics, 10, Errors—Brooklyn, 7; Athletics, 2, Pitchers— Porter and Weyhing, Umpire—Fer guson.

Northwestern League. DES MOINES, 1a., June 25 .- Northwestern eague games to-day: Des Moines 8, Milwankee 6, at Milwankee; Duluth 6, St. Paul

World's Champion Hammer Thrower [Copyright 1887 by James Gordon Bennett.] QUEENSTOWN, June 26.—[New York Herald Cable-Special to the BEE.]-J. W. Barry, champion hammer thrower of the world, and member of Queen's College Athletic club, Cork, salled to-day on the Servia for New York. He visited America with the Irish athletic team in September, 1885, and his then world record for throwing the hammer-16 lb, 7 foot circle, four foot handle, 119 feet-has not since been beaten. He also won the Canadian championship for throwing the hammer. His record for slinging 56 bs without follow is 27 feet, with follow 28 feet 4 inches. Barry intends competiting in

athletics in New York and elsewhere. Bloody Eighty Round Battle. Wheeling, W. Va., June 26 .- (Special Telegram to the BEE |-One hundred ruffians from Ohio and West Virginia saw W. H. H. Evans and T. W. Johns, iron workers, pummel each other for eighty rounds in a

prize fight this morning. The contest lasted two hours and twenty minutes and was characterized by heavy hitting. Evans tapped the beam at 140 pounds while his opponent was twenty pounds heavier and three inches talier. The contest opened in favor of Johns, who got first knock down and first blood in the first round and followed this lead up by knocking Evans down in the succeeding four rounds. In the sixth round Evans knocked Johns down and then honors were easy until the twenty-sixth round when Evans hit Johns on the neck, stretching him on the sod, where he lay motionless for two minutes. Money was treely offered that Johns' neck was broken, but his second got him to his corner and brought him around by hard work. Johns was slow in coming to time, but once he faced his antaronist he went to work as hard as ever, and finally won on the eightieth round. Both men were bloody as butchers. Evans' head and face were almost raw, while Johns was punished most severely about the neck and body. tapped the beam at 140 pounds while his op-

THE CLEARANCE RECORD. Monetary Transactions in the Coun-

try During the Past Week. BOSTON,June 26,-| Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The following table compiled from dispatches to the Post from managers leading clearing houses of the United States shows gross exchanges for week ending June 25 together with rates per cent, of increase or decrease, as compared with gross exchanges for corresponding week in 1886;

CIMES.	CLEARINGS.	Increase.	Decrease.
New York	8 645,421,554	0.5	
Boston	88,949,451	12.8	
Philadelphia	66,807,918	21.2	
Chicago	60,781,886	81.4	
St. Louis	17,857,714	32.9	
San Francisco	13,663,988	33.7	
Baltimore	12,595,041	24.5	1000
Pittsburg	9,546,297	33,9	
Cincinnati	9,323,550	44.12	12.
Kansas City	8,078,534	63.5	
New Orleans	6,068,696 5,876,090	31.1	
Milwaukee	4,850,600	59.6 33.1	
Providence	4,736,823	00,1	
*St. Paul		11.4	
Omaha		51.0	
Detroit		32.0	
Minneapolis	3,464,124	85.3	
Cleveland	3,249,856	43.8	
Columbus		47.1	
Denver		45.0	
Indianapolis		70.9	
Hartford		2.2	
St. Joseph	1,403,637	54.9	
New Haven	1,814,675	30.1	
Memphis	1,076,679	17.7	
Worcester	197,512	28.1	100
Portland	991,419	18.9	
Peoria	944.750	41.6	
Galveston	941,365	40,4	400
Springfield	951,452	17.7	
Wichita	788,437	49.3	
Lowell	646,011	40.5	
Syracuse	601,347	15.8	10000
Norfolk	564,959	11.8	
Grand Rapids		24.8	•••
*Topeka	180,510	****	**
Trotal.	@ 001 0m 569	7.4	1000

*Net included in totals.

DR. McGLYNN.

What an Eminent Catholic Says About His Excommunication. NEW YORK, June 26 .- | Special Telerram to the BEE. |-One of the most eminent Catholic authorities in this country, whose views may be considered in the main as representing those held by leading prelates of the church here, said to a reporter yesterday when asked if McGlynn would surely slightest doubt that he is already excommunicated. Sentence was passed upon him by the pope in May, on one condition, namely, that he should appear at Rome within forty days from May 22. That is the time the summons was handed to him. He did not go, consequently no condition remains, and excommunication takes effect ipse facto, No further ceremony is necessary. In other words, he has excommunicated himself. It is true that what is termed minor excommucation-punishment for holding intercourse with one under sentence of major excommunication—has been abolished, yet it must be borne in mind that all who take part with one excommunicated by name by the pope, as Feeny, Dr. Coy, Mr. Berlin, and others of St. Stephens are doing, also and others of St. Stephens are doing, also excommunicate themselves. Excommunication by the pope implies far more than excommunication by a bishop. The fact of the doctor's expulsion will probably be made known in all chauches, but just in what manner I cannot say at present. This will be done to prevent priests and others from having anything to do with him through irnorance of his excommunication." Despite the fact that the doctor's expulsion is almost certain, a number of his friends within the church still hold to the belief that the sentence will not be carried out, at least not as soon as expected, July 2, when the forty days expire. A stay of proceedings, it appears,

expire. A stay of proceedings, it appears, has been asked for in the matter by those who have charge of the doctor's interests, and this, together with the protests against his expulsion that have been sent to Dr. Cougillan and others, will, it is thought, cause the pope to postpone the execution of the threatened penalty. the threatened penalty. The Issuance of Patents.

WASHINGTON, June 26 .- [Special to the BEE. |-An examination of the list of patents granted to inventors in various parts of the country every week will afford an interesting study to him who is interested in the mechanical progress of the United States. There are issued each week an average of about 400 patents. Of these very few are upon inventions which are entirely new On the contrary nearly every patent granted this year conflicts in a greater or less degree with that granted to some one who thought out a similar invention before. The invention and patenting any article, from a print ing press to a paring knife, is sure to spur some one else on to attempt an improvement, and the result is that there are fre quently hundreds of devices similar in many respects but having some slight points of difference protected by letters patent every year. Two years ago the investors of the country seemed to have gone wild on the subject of car-couplers, and it was a very dull week indeed when there were not at least six of these articles added to the fist of those patented before. Yet it is said that the railroad companies have not yet been able to select from the lot a single device which will do away with the old system of coupling up with a link and pin. After every railroad accident when there is a considerable loss of life from fire, there is sure to be a number of applications filed for heating cars by some other method than the common stove. Yet the patent is still to be issued which will combine absolute safety with utility. There are already something like 250 patents recorded for car-heaters. One thing which every one interested in the patent list notices is the fact that the west is rapidly developing an inventive genius. A few years the country seemed to have gone wild on the veloping an inventive genius. A few years ago it was a rare occurrence to find the re-ord of a patent issued to a resident of one of the western states for any invention not connected with agriculture. Lately, however, the spirit of improvement seems to have taken a deep hold of the western people, and among them are many of the most ingenious devisers of the country. New England still retains the lead in the matter of complicated mechanical devices, but the west is gaining rapidly, and especially in electrical ma-chinery, is fast crowding to the front,

Steamship Arrivals.

NEW York, June 26 .- Special Telegram to the BEE. |-Arrived-The Turnessia, from Glasgow; the Aurania, from Liverpool; the Arable, from Liverpool.

HAVEE, June 26.—Arrived—The Bretagne, from New York,
QUEENSTOWN, June 26.—Arrived—The Umbria, from New York.

A WEEK TO BE REMEMBERED,

One of the Most Important Periods of the Year in Stocks.

THE COURSE OF THE MARKET.

How the Big Drop of Friday Was Brought on and the Recovery

Later-Manhattan's Phenomenal Break.

The Week in Wall Street. NEW YORK, June 26 .- | Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The week on the stock exchange, taken all in all, was one of the most

Important that has elapsed thus far during

the current year, and will be long remem-

bered by operators in the stock market.

There were occasional spurts of strength in

Reading, Northern Pacific and other stocks

in the earlier days, which caused sympa-

thetic advances in the remainder of the list,

but, generally speaking, the tendency was in the direction of lower prices. The unexpected disclosures of mismanagement and even something worse in the Fidelity bank of Cincinnati, growing out of the late wheat deal, proved a great shock to confidence here, as well as the west and caused western banks to draw freely on this city for currency to enable them to meet possible runs, This had a very detrimental effect upon our money market, which kept working closer and closer day by day until rates of interest got up to 25 per cent per annum, when the old practice of per diem rates was revived, with the result of sending up the figures to % per cent interest from Friday until Monday. What aggravated matters was a great discrimination against a number of new dividend paying stocks as collateral and the general calling in of loans incidental to such a state of affairs. That this condition of the money market should lead to active selling of stocks was quite natural; but the movement did not become serious until Friday, when a nanic was suddenly precipitated on the stock exchange and some violent and rapid changes occurred, the break in prices having been accelerated by silly rumors. The first effect was feit in Manhattan, which broke 1½ points from the highest of the week. On this the bear combination became bold and made a sharp dash against the list generally, but more particularly against Gould stock, of which Missouri Pacific dropped 15¼, Western Union 10 and Texas Pacific 7½ points. New England fell off 11¾, Richmond Terminal 11¼, and a long list of other shares everywhere from 2 to 9 points. Stop orders were reached in large numbers on the way down and there was a great liquidation on the bull side, the rush to get out of stocks having been greater than at any previous time since the panic general calling in of loans incidental to such at any previous time since the panic of last December. At the lowest point the decline satisfied those who had been persistently working for a material reaction for a long time past, and they entered the market as buvers, while at the same time the rich investors, who come the same time the rich investors, who come to the street only after a great drop in prices, also appeared as purchasers. This, with a denial of all the sensational stories alloat, as well as the fact that no failures occurred, led to a very decided and somewhat remarkable rally, which was helped by large and hasty covering on the part of the bears. Manhattan recovered 24 and Missouri Pacific 11 points, and other slocks to a lesser extent. After the excitement subsided the street came to the conclusion that the break was to a considerable extent the result of manipulation for some special purpose which is expected to develop more clearly in the future. Some thought it was to prevent the future. Some thought it was to prevent the Baltimore & Ohio syndicate from getting the funds necessary to carry out their deals, and others again, that it was preliminary to an adjustment of telegraph matters, and that it was taken to shake out many who had surfeited themselves with long stock in anticipation of such an event. While opinions differed on this mat-ter, it was generally agreed that the exciting events of the week had produced the result of awakening the market from the lethargy that had settled down upon it for some time

Railroad bonds ruled firm until late in the week, when the market was affected by the break in stocks and the stringency in money. Governments were a fraction lower, and state bonds were also easier on a limited amount of trading. Foreign exchanges were depressed almost

throughout the week, and the pressure of bills, partially as a result of the high rate for money, finally drove demand sterling below the figures at which gold can be imported at a profit. In a word, the market was completely demoralized and rates closed at only a fractional recovery from the lowest.

THE A. O. H.

A Catholic Priest Refuses to Let Them Attend a Funeral. PHILADELPHIA, June 26 .- [Special Telegrain to the BEE. |-Members of Division No. 7. Ancient Order of Hibernians, yesterday attended the funeral of Jeremiah Twohig at St. Mary's Catholic church, this city. Twohig was a liquor dealer, a member in good standing in St. Mary's church and was also connected with Division No. 7. Father Mc-Dermott sent notice of his objections to the Dermott sent notice of his objections to the widow of the deceased to allowing members of the order to attend. However, goodly representation from Division No. 7 was in front of the church when Father McDermott entered to solemnize mass for the dead, and he sent word to the undertaker to request the men to leave. But the Hibernians remained in their seats. Father McDermott, having removed his vestments, advanced without the chancel rail and stated that members of the society must withdraw, and that mass for the dead would not be said until this was done. The Hibernians then left the church. for the dead would not be said until this was done. The Hibernians then left the church, "I did not intend to be drawn into a tacis recognition, much less approval, of the order," said Father McDermott this ovening. "My acquaintance with them is very thorough. I was spiritual adviser, while stationed in Pottsville in 1875 and 1876, to sixteen of their number who were sentenced to be hanged for murder. I have papers in my possession which, should I give them to the press, would take the roof off of the order. I have written confessions from many members of the order who saw death on the gallows starting them in the face. They are all lows staring them in the face. They are all alike in purpose whether they call themselves Hibernians, Mollle Maguires, Whiteboys, Buckshots, or what not."

Reform Comes High. CH CAGO, June 26 .- | Special Telegram to

the BEE. j-The gentlemen who have agreed to furnish money for outside work on the boodle cases had a financial fit when a detective agency which has been employed in the case presented a little bill for services amounting to \$23,000. The bill was sent to the auditing committee, of which Mr. F. M. Peabody is chalrman, and members of that body lost their breath when they surveyed the dimensions of the claim. A few of the tems were approved, but the greater part of them were held under advisement. A. A. Carpenter thought the bills were exorbitant and so did dohn V. Farwell, fr., the treasurer. In the bills were charges of \$25 a day for one member of a detective firm, while his superintendent received \$25 a day in addition and "shadows" \$8 each per diem. Reform, like all other good things, it will be seen, comes high. It is probable the citizens' committee will contest these exorbitant charges. the case presented a little bill for services

A London Tenement Burned, London, June 26 .- Fire broke out in s tenement house on Oxford street this morning, and the flames spread so rapidly that several inmates were unable to make their escape. Frightful scenes were witnessed by escape. Frightful scenes were witnessed by the enormous crowds of people attracted to the spot. One youth jumped from the top story to the ground and was instantly killed. His mother followed, striking upon the railings in front of the house and rebounding upon the heads of the crowd. Another woman appeared at a window holding a child in her arms. A moment later she fell backward into the flames, Her charred remains were afterwards found.